

Serbia. Three other munition ships are reported to have taken refuge in the Rumanian port of Carabia. The correspondent adds that Prince Nicholas, the special envoy of the Kaiser, has arrived in Bucharest.

Berlin advises say the Kaiser reached the Serbian front yesterday and after a conference with Field Marshal von Mackensen and his staff crossed the Danube and entered Belgrade.

In the eyes of military critics here there has not been since the beginning a gloomier situation than that presented to-night in Serbia. No doubt remains that the force collected by Germany and Austria to crush Serbia from the north, is of enormous strength, and that it is the intention of the German General Staff to overrun that country as Belgium was overrun at the outset of the war.

The actual entrance of Bulgaria in the field is held to be the death knell of Serbian independence. At least it is bound to be such unless the Serbs show themselves equal to the apparently impossible task of holding back huge forces on both the north and east, or unless the Entente Powers can transport an enormous expeditionary force into Serbia before her assailants advance too far.

Only One Surprise.

The Bulgarian plan of invasion as it is revealed in today's news contains but one surprise. That surprise is to be found in the absence of any attacks along the extreme southeastern boundary of Serbia, toward Demir Kapu, for instance, where the Salonika-Nish railway lies closer to the Bulgarian line than in any other vicinity.

The critics have been quick to seize the absence of any activity in this direction as an indication, at least, that southern Serbia is to be left intact for the present while the entire strength of both the Bulgarian and Teutonic forces is hurled against the Belgrade-Nish railway.

At Nish this railway separates into two lines, one running south through Serbia and Greece to Salonika, the other turning toward the southeast and entering Bulgarian territory, which it crosses on its way to Constantinople. For the moment it is undoubtedly this part of the road that is of consequence to the Germans.

There is another reason advanced for the apparent absence of hostilities along the southeastern frontier of Serbia. It is that the Germans are endeavoring to placate in every way possible just now.

From Nish there is a branch of the Orient Railway which runs in a northeasterly direction through Kulaevac and Zaitoor. From Zaitoor there is a branch which runs almost due west, meeting the main line again at Paratchin.

The Bulgarian force which has entered Serbian territory in the direction of Zaitoor evidently plans to make its way along the railroad to Paratchin and that advancing in the direction of Kulaevac without doubt intends to march on Nish. Paratchin is sixty-five miles south of Belgrade. The distance from Paratchin to Nish is about sixty miles.

With Paratchin in Bulgarian hands the Serbian forces withstanding the German invasion from the north will be cut off from their only source of supplies in the south and will be caught between two hostile armies.

Aim to Cut Off Railroad.
Meanwhile the Bulgarian army progressing toward Vlasovine has as its objective the severance of the Nish-Salonika railroad at a point slightly west of Vlasovine, probably Leskovac. If this design can be carried out the armies at Nish will be effectively separated from Salonika and will be at the mercy of the Bulgarian army descending upon them from Kulaevac in the northeast.

The Austrian War Office at Vienna today made the following announcement: Austro-Hungarians stormed Lipar Mountain and the Laudon intrenchments, capturing three guns and a searchlight.

The heights around Belgrade commanding the river crossing within field gun range are now in our possession.

Despatches from Rome indicate that Italy will soon declare war on Germany as a first step toward sending an expeditionary force to aid Serbia. It is also said that the Italian offensive on the Carso plateau will shortly be intended to prevent the Austrians from sending reinforcements to the Balkans.

A despatch to the Times from Sofia says the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslawoff, has requisitioned the fleet and will hereafter act only as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The entire Ministry has been reconstituted.

Gen. Joffe, who has taken the field in command of the Bulgarian army, told foreign correspondents to-day that Bulgaria was not desirous of war but has taken up arms only after Serbia massed troops on the frontier and the Entente Allies delivered an ultimatum with which it was impossible to comply.

Gen. Naidenoff, Inspector of artillery, has been appointed Minister of War.

BULGARS PREPARE.

Empty City on Danube Opposite Rumanian and Dig Trenches.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Oct. 12.—The correspondent of the Times at Bucharest telegraphs that the civil population of Vidin has been ordered to leave the city, which is on the Bulgarian side of the Danube. The entire bank of the river opposite Rumania has been mined, says the correspondent, and trenches are being dug with the greatest haste in the neighborhood of Hushchik.

BULGARS AGAINST WAR.
Correspondents Say People and Soldiers Clash With King.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Oct. 12.—The Times's correspondent at Salonika telegraphing under date of October 10 says:

"Several Ministers of the Entente Powers to Bulgaria, who left Sofia upon that country's decision to side with the Central Powers, arrived here to-day en route for Malta. According to a telegram from Sofia, the Bulgarian people, the course of a late interview with the British and French Ministers gave them to understand that he is basing his policy upon the conviction in the ultimate German triumph.

"Letters from Bulgaria describe the situation as extremely critical. The Entente diplomats on their way to Macedonia passed several trainloads of recruits who greeted them with frantic cheers for 'Mother Russia' and expressed to them their indignation and disgust at the Bulgarian people together with King Ferdinand and the Government's policy. An outbreak is said to be imminent."

The Times's correspondent in Bucharest, in a despatch filed on October 9, says the secretary of the Russian Legation in Sofia arrived in Bucharest and declared to the president that the majority of the Bulgarian people are opposed to a war with Russia. The diplomat asserted that this sentiment is being manifested in Bulgaria by open demonstrations.

A Reuter correspondent who accompanied the Entente legation officials from Sofia to Salonika, confirms reports of dissatisfaction among the Bulgarian people with the latest developments. The idea of Bulgarian soldiers having to fight the Entente forces, especially the Russians, is, he says, repugnant to many reservists who have openly declared that they would rather lay down their arms than fight the allied troops.

"The Bulgarian mobilization proceeded without enthusiasm," says the despatch further. "Grievance has fallen upon the country, which is decidedly against war. Considerable discontent and uneasiness prevail."

SWEEP TOWARD DWINSK GIVES ILLUX TO KAISER

German War Office Announces Von Hindenburg's Capture of Important Railway Point—Russians Smash Invaders' Lines in Southeast.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Oct. 12.—The German War Office in a brief bulletin late this afternoon announced the capture of Illux, west of Dwinsk and on the Dwinsk-Litau railroad. This constitutes an important advance in Field Marshal von Hindenburg's enveloping movement around Dwinsk, as the Russian forces west of the railway intersection have been for several weeks the most stubborn and most successful obstacle in the road to the city's capture.

Previous to the report of Illux's fall, Berlin announced the storming of a Russian position west of that place over a front of four and a half miles, and the capture of 300 Russians, including three officers and 50 officers and many guns.

In the southeastern theatre of war, however, the Russians, according to an official statement issued this afternoon at Petrograd, have broken through the German lines along the Strya River, in eastern Galicia, north of the Rumanian border, capturing more than 1,000 soldiers, 50 officers and many guns. The advance is being pushed vigorously by the Russian War Office.

The official Russian War Office report issued last night said:

South of Friedlandstadt, seventy-five bombs were dropped on the villages of Valon and Tauerka in front of our aeroplanes. Good hits were observed.

In the Dwinsk region, on many parts of the front, furious fighting has been carried on successfully against the Germans, who assumed the offensive repeatedly. Northwest of Dwinsk the Germans were ejected from Garbounovka and forced to flee by new attacks of our troops. In the region of the high road southwest of Dwinsk the Germans were driven out of their trenches between Lautzess Gley and Shriviski. In pursuing them we took a line from the southeastern end of Lake Medusel to Lautzess Gley. Firing continued on Lake Demon from midday until dark. German aeroplanes bombarded Dwinsk and the nearest railway stations. Our cavalry occupied Utueu, on the western shore of Lake Roghinski. We repulsed the enemy's attempt at an offence from Lutcha, on the Upper Niemen.

On both sides of the Kovel-Sarary Railway there have been several skirmishes, with the enemy advancing toward the Strya River. Our artillery on several occasions developed a deadly fire against the enemy. There was stubborn fighting on the left bank of the Strya below Koki, which ended on the evening of the 10th in our occupation of it.

AUSTRIANS HOLD FIRM.
Vienna Says Russian Attacks at Several Points Were Repulsed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Vienna, Oct. 12.—The following statement was issued by the Austrian War Office late to-night:

In the Russian theatre of war, south of Dwinsk, on the Strya, also on Korin and north of Radolowa, on the Strya, Russian attacks were repulsed.

RUSSIANS TO STRIKE AT BULGARIA TO-DAY
Continued from First Page.

concluded between Serbia and Greece after the second Balkan war, in the event of Bulgarian aggression.

"They say," continued M. Viviani sarcastically, "that we are violating the neutrality of Greece, and they even dare to compare our action to that of Germany in violating the neutrality of Belgium, perjurying her signature and plunging that noble country into fire and bloodshed. The conditions under which we went to Salonika, the conditions under which we declared, the welcome we received, suffice to demonstrate the stupidity of these accusations."

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies, have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties. Our principal preoccupation is the defence of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts, to which we owe the victories already won upon our soil with the valorous support of our heroic allies, with our forces, sacrifices and our blood. No Government could do otherwise in a duty so tragic but so simple."

"But without weakening our front we have the further task of fulfilling duties which our interest and our honor impose upon us. We are in full accord with the General in Chief of the French army. The understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and France is complete and I cannot better express it than in the following form, namely: From now France and England, in accord with their allies, are completely agreed to go to the aid of Serbia to the extent she has asked our aid and to assure to the profit of Serbia, Greece and Rumania respect for the treaty of Bucharest, of which we are the guarantor."

The British Government and the French Government are in accord upon the importance of effective conforming to the advice of their military authorities. Russia has decided to join with her allies to help the Serbian people and to-morrow her troops will fight alongside of ours.

The last word had hardly been spoken by the Premier when Deputy Kloz moved the adjournment of the Chamber until to-morrow, so as to allow the Deputies time to study the Government's declaration. The House seemed to be taken by surprise. About half of the Deputies rose and silvered the adjournment, but no hand was raised against the motion.

DATE MISUNDERSTOOD.
England's Silence on the Balkan Situation Explained.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

London, Oct. 13 (Wednesday).—The Times says a misunderstanding of the date on which Premier Viviani was to make his statement respecting the Balkan situation prevented a simultaneous declaration in the House of Commons.

GERMAN HANGARS BURNED.
Aviation Grounds Near Ghent Target for Incendiary Bombs.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—In a recent raid on Ghent and the neighboring town of Gontrode, according to newspaper despatches, all the German hangars on the aviation grounds were destroyed by incendiary bombs. Ten horses also were burned.

The last air raid on Ghent was reported on August 31. A large building used by the Germans to house their aircraft was reported to have been destroyed.

AUSTRIA CALLS FOR PLATE.
Gold and Silver That May Be Turned Into Coin Needed.

Zurich, Oct. 12.—Because of the necessity of strengthening the gold reserve and meeting payments abroad for war supplies the Austrian Government has appealed to the public to have all gold and silver jewelry, plate and other articles made of these metals converted at the mint into coin or bars.

Persons complying with this request will receive full payment in bank notes and certificates of honor for their patriotism.

PLEDGES TO BULGARIA.
Text of Treaty With Tentons Printed in Athens.

Athens, Oct. 12.—The full text of the Austro-German-Bulgarian agreement appears today in the newspapers friendly to ex-Premier Venizelos. The treaty provides for:

A Bulgarian attack with 100,000 men on the Serbian rear when the Austro-German attack, 300,000 strong, from the north.

German opposition to Rumania, should the latter attack Bulgaria, with a strong force as Rumania puts into the field.

An offer of German mediation in the interests of a friendly settlement of all differences between Bulgaria and Greece.

Consent to Bulgaria of all of Serbia as far west as the Morava River and of all of Serbian Macedonia.

FRENCH PUSHING ON IN REGION OF TAHURE

Ground Gained Near Souchez Held in Face of Violent Counter Attacks.

164 PRISONERS TAKEN

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The ground gained by French troops northeast of Souchez yesterday was successfully held to-day, in the face of violent German counter attacks. The number of prisoners taken in this engagement was 164, of whom three were officers.

The offensive in Champagne was not permitted to slacken, and to-night the War Office reported further progress in the neighborhood of Tahure. Elsewhere on the front there were artillery bombardments. In the Vosges, at Lingue and Schatzmannelle, the Germans were thrown back while attempting assaults against the French positions.

The night communiqué was as follows:

During the afternoon the enemy directed a very violent bombardment against the trenches which we captured yesterday northeast of Tahure. The number of prisoners made by us in the course of the latter action was exactly 164, of whom three are officers. The Germans suffered very heavy losses.

There was an intense cannonade on both sides south of the Somme in the region of Tilly and of Pienne and on the front of the Aisne. On the plateau of Souvigny the enemy threw a considerable number of shells on Soissons. We directed an effective and repulsive fire in return on his trenches and batteries.

In Champagne our progress continued in the direction of La Goutte ravine, which we now dominate. To the west, on an extension of front, the enemy retook our positions toward the Maisons de Champagne farm and to the north of Massiges.

A tentative offensive in Lorraine against one of our advanced posts at Font de Manhoue was completely checked by our sweeping fire.

In the Vosges, after an intense bombardment with shells of all calibres, a violent infantry attack was begun against our positions at Lingue and Schatzmannelle. It was completely repulsed. Some sections of the enemy's force which had gained a footing in one of our trenches were driven out by an immediate counter attack.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

Fighting continued last night along the trenches that we conquered yesterday to the northeast of Souchez and on the heights of La Folle. The number of prisoners in our hands reaches the total of 150.

The only incident reported from the remainder of the front is a violent bombardment, in which both sides took part, in the Lorraine district, not far from Reillon and Ancerville.

This afternoon's official German report follows:

North of Arras the French continued their attacks. Two local attacks made against the trenches which we recaptured to the southwest of Loos on October 8 were repulsed.

Strong attacks against our front from the northeast of Souchez to the east of Neuville broke down in places with severe losses to the enemy. Only at places did the French reach our first line.

In the Champagne French attacks on both sides of Tahure ended in a serious setback for the enemy. In spite of strong artillery preparation the enemy yesterday afternoon nowhere succeeded in gaining ground. An attempt made by him early this morning to break through at the same place also failed.

THRILLING FIGHT IN AIR.
French Aviators, Wounded, Escape After Machine Gun Jams.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The names of two French aviators who just been proposed for the Legion of Honor. One was the pilot of an aeroplane, which, loaded with 90 kilogram bombs, was engaged by a fast double engine German aeroplane. Details of the battle in the air have just been made public.

At the time the recent allied offensive in Champagne was at its height the French machine flew behind the German lines to destroy a line of railroad. Before the first bomb had been thrown the German craft emerged from a cloud and immediately attacked the French machine. The latter's observer and the machine gun at the hostile craft but it jammed.

"Dive, dive!" was the cry ringing in the pilot's ears. He plunged his machine in a swift curve, but downward also went the German machine, continuing to circle around the French plane and keeping up an unceasing fire. The French observer replied with his rifle. Just as he had fired the last cartridge it occurred to him that to land without the fuses being removed from the bombs would mean his own and the pilot's death.

Calmly he set about to take out fuse after fuse. As he was removing the last one a bullet struck him in the back. Another hit him the next second and a third shattered his wrist.

At the same time a piece of the propeller knocked off by a bullet struck the pilot in the eye and a bullet hit him in the abdomen. Taking the unconscious pilot's place the observer, himself fainting, seized the levers and steered the machine over the French lines.

Both the observer and the pilot are recovering from their wounds.

MILLIONS WEEKLY TO SOLDIERS' KIN.
London, Oct. 12.—The British Government is paying each week more than \$5,000,000 to the families of soldiers in the field, according to a ministerial statement made in the House of Commons to-day.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY
OCTOBER 13, 1914.

Forces, under Col. Maritz, rise into Great Britain. Martial law is proclaimed throughout South Africa.

Germans continue advance on Oostend, only twenty-eight miles away. Belgian Government is removed to Havre. Ghent occupied by invaders, who threaten Bruges, also ports on Channel.

Austro-German army retakes Lemberg. Great battle in progress on Ivangorod-Warsaw line, with the last named city seemingly in danger of capture.

French War Office admits the loss of Lille, but claims advances in centre. Germans bombard Belfort.

German counter attacks were repulsed in the region of Moshartitz and Sino, east of Derazno. On the Caucasus front in the region of Iahlan the Turks, who assumed the offensive, were repulsed. There were no important events elsewhere.

The German War Office's afternoon statement follows:

Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On our western front at Dwinsk our attack led up to the storming of an enemy position west of Illux over a front two and a half kilometres (1.5 miles) wide. Three officers and 247 men were taken prisoners and one machine gun was captured. Russian counter attacks were repulsed.

Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

Group of Gen. von Linsingen: Enemy cavalry have evacuated a field near the trenches which we captured yesterday northeast of Tahure. The position as regards the German troops belonging to the army of Gen. Count Bothmer is unchanged.

A gloomy picture of the situation in Russia as a result of the drain upon her financial and military resources is drawn by the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, who says in part:

"Russia never expected the war to last longer than six months. She had sufficient money, an abundance of shells and a superfluity of men for such a war, but was not prepared for so prolonged and vigorous a struggle."

"She strove hard to meet the demands for ammunition, but she possesses neither the industrial background, the skilled hands nor the industrial mobility to support her army adequately. She must depend on outside help and has to buy from Japan, the United States or elsewhere. Thus the problem becomes largely financial."

"Russia's losses in men are much greater than generally supposed."

COTTON CONTRABAND GROWS.

Britain to Add Piece Goods to List, Also Components of Explosives.

London, Oct. 12.—Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government intends to declare that contraband cotton piece goods and other cotton products, and to prohibit the export to neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria of such goods as may be used in the manufacture of explosives.

The announcement was made in answer to questions whether everything was being done to prevent cotton from reaching Germany.

TIME SAVES PRINCE OF WALES.
Shell Hits His Auto, Killing the Chauffeur, After He Leaves It.

London, Oct. 12.—The Sheffield Telegraph to-day quotes a soldier's letter to the effect that the Prince of Wales's automobile was recently blown to pieces by a shell. The chauffeur was killed, but the Prince escaped, having left the machine a few minutes previously to inspect some trenches. The Prince is with the British army in northern France.

GERMAN COLLIER TORPEDOED.
Crew of the Gutrane Landed at Trulieborg.

Trulieborg, Oct. 12.—The crew of thirty-four men of the collier Gutrane, which was torpedoed yesterday off Mecklenburg, has been landed here.

A Copenhagen despatch last night reported the sinking of a German coal steamship in Almed Sound, Sweden, by a submarine, presumably British. Shipping records contain the name of the Hamburg-American steamship Gutrane, built in 1906, of 3,039 tons.

British Ship Sunk.
London, Oct. 12.—The British steamship Halligons of 5,993 tons, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

Luxemburg's Premier Dead.
London, Oct. 12.—An Anglo-Franco despatch reports the death last night at Luxembourg of Premier Eyschen of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Besides directing the foreign affairs of the country, Premier Eyschen had held the portfolios of Minister of Justice and Minister of Agriculture.

There's no sense paying full-time for a half-time office

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This man is being interrupted

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These men are waiting for stenographers

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